

Trend of Today's Markets

Stocks firm. Bonds narrow. Curb improved. Foreign exchange steady. Cotton steady. Wheat weak. Corn about steady.

VOL. 90. NO. 6.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

FINAL

(Closing New York Stock Prices)

PRICE 3 CENTS.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1937—18 PAGES

REBELS TAKE PEAK ON ROAD TO GIJON IN 14-HOUR FIGHT

Sixty of Franco's Airplanes Aid in Defeat of Asturians in Snowstorm at Eminence Dominating Coastal Highway.

INTERNAL TROUBLES REPORTED IN CITY

Street Crowds Said to Have Demanded Surrender—Loyalist Army Gives Ground South of Seaport.

By the Associated Press.

HENDAYE, French-Spanish frontier, Sept. 11.—Gen. Francisco Franco's Navarrese column, battling the Asturian defenders of Gijon in a mountain snowstorm, were reported today to have captured Mazucha Peak, dominating the coastal road to the Spanish Government's last important Biscayan seaport.

The battle lasted 14 hours, according to reports reaching the French frontier. Foot by foot the Government troops, recruited from the Asturian mines, were driven from their positions on the western ridge of the Cuera Mountains along the coastal road between Rivadesella and Villavieja.

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CONTINUED COOL, FAIR TONIGHT AND SAME TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.
3 a. m. 70 9 a. m. 66
4 a. m. 68 10 a. m. 70
5 a. m. 66 11 a. m. 74
6 a. m. 64 12 p. m. 70
7 a. m. 62 1 p. m. 76
8 a. m. 60 2 p. m. 72
9 a. m. 58 3 p. m. 70
10 a. m. 56 4 p. m. 68
11 a. m. 54 5 p. m. 66
12 p. m. 52 6 p. m. 64
1 p. m. 50 7 p. m. 62
2 p. m. 48 8 p. m. 60
3 p. m. 46 9 p. m. 58
4 p. m. 44 10 p. m. 56
5 p. m. 42 11 p. m. 54
6 p. m. 40 12 m. 52
7 p. m. 38 1 a. m. 50
8 p. m. 36 2 a. m. 48
9 p. m. 34 3 a. m. 46
10 p. m. 32 4 a. m. 44
11 p. m. 30 5 a. m. 42
12 m. 28 6 a. m. 40
1 a. m. 26 7 a. m. 38
2 a. m. 24 8 a. m. 36
3 a. m. 22 9 a. m. 34
4 a. m. 20 10 a. m. 32
5 a. m. 18 11 a. m. 30
6 a. m. 16 12 p. m. 28
7 a. m. 14 1 p. m. 26
8 a. m. 12 2 p. m. 24
9 a. m. 10 3 p. m. 22
10 a. m. 8 4 p. m. 20
11 a. m. 6 5 p. m. 18
12 p. m. 4 6 p. m. 16
1 p. m. 2 7 p. m. 14
2 p. m. 0 8 p. m. 12
3 p. m. -2 9 p. m. 10
4 p. m. -4 10 p. m. 8
5 p. m. -6 11 p. m. 6
6 p. m. -8 12 m. 4
7 p. m. -10 1 a. m. 2
8 p. m. -12 2 a. m. 0
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11 p. m. -18 5 a. m. -6
12 m. -20 6 a. m. -8
1 a. m. -22 7 a. m. -10
2 a. m. -24 8 a. m. -12
3 a. m. -26 9 a. m. -14
4 a. m. -28 10 a. m. -16
5 a. m. -30 11 a. m. -18
6 a. m. -32 12 p. m. -20
7 a. m. -34 1 p. m. -22
8 a. m. -36 2 p. m. -24
9 a. m. -38 3 p. m. -26
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2 p. m. -48 8 p. m. -36
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6 p. m. -56 12 m. -44
7 p. m. -58 1 a. m. -46
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12 m. -68 6 a. m. -56
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2 a. m. -864 8 a. m. -852
3 a. m. -866 9 a. m. -854
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Thinks Reform Has Been Sabotaged.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

MONTESQUIEU contended that the democratic form of government is adapted to countries of limited territorial extent only. While improved methods of communication and transportation may detract from the force of this view, it still holds a huge nugget of truth. At any rate, it is clear that governments, if they would endure, must adapt themselves to changing conditions. If oppression is not to flourish under the best government ever designed, the forces of tyranny, in whatever guise they appear, must be recognized and restrained.

A nation of over 120,000,000 people—highly industrialized, its public lands absorbed, its natural resources appropriated, the control of wealth concentrated to a degree never before known, spread over the greater part of a great continent, with its inhabitants and their interests flowing across state boundaries like water over a dam—must confine itself, we are told, to the forms provided for 3,000,000 people, mostly agriculturists scattered along the Atlantic seaboard. This, it is said, in order that democracy may survive.

Change is a law of life. It applies universally. If there is one lesson which history has for mankind, it is that government is subject to this law. Reform is the orderly way in which governments adjust themselves to changing conditions. It is the evolutionary process. There are those who will insist that the defeat of the court bill does not concern the general reform movement, but the history of the child labor amendment and the conduct of Congress since the end of the court struggle show how little realism is in their viewpoint. Practical, effective reform has been sabotaged.

Democracy can function through various and changing instruments. Indeed, a steady adjustment to changing conditions may be regarded as a sign of vitality. But it is not likely to long survive the damping of its life stream and the loss of faith in its processes.

Granger, Ind. CRESTON WOLFE.

A Reader Has His Laugh.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

WILL you allow a reader the enjoyment of a public snicker. I have refrained up to now, but the picture of Gov. Stark arriving in St. Louis with the bonds for signing completely breaks down my resistance.

My public snicker is directed at the editorial in a newspaper which shall be nameless—except to identify it as a morning newspaper—which, in this editorial, said of Gov. Stark's explanation why Missouri would be "the laughing stock of the financial world—and rightly," if he should back out of the Kansas City bond deal that it "makes sense to us."

Snicker, snicker. READER.

Critiques Neighborhood Gardens Policy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THE first year, when Neighborhood Gardens Apartments were only about half rented, J. A. Wolf said they needed publicity. There was always something in the papers to attract attention to them, and high school students were assigned to visit them. The Neighborhood Gardens Apartments didn't need publicity. They needed people who could afford to pay those prices. Those people who could afford them at that time would not live in that locality. Now, when rooms are scarce and people have to take them, the first thing they do is to raise the rents. According to newspaper articles, the lowest two-room apartment is \$22.50, as compared with \$18 when first opened.

Why do away with the slums, if it leaves no place for the poor to live? Very poor people cannot include heat and light in their rent. These are often luxuries. The trouble is that those who have charge of these things do not know what it means to be poor.

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THE Post-Dispatch is to be commended for its editorials on Missouri's corruption in government. There was the insurance deal in which the policyholders were bilked of millions; then the private bond sale and now the stationery contract. Such behavior seems to thrive all over the State. Missouri citizenship has got to wake up, regardless of politics, and put a stop to this.

H. W. KYLE.
Caruthersville, Mo.

Education vs. Educational Psychology.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

AT this time of the year it is proper to recall that the greatest danger threatening America is the so-called "educator."

Driven by educational psychology, these educators are prohibiting the development of the mental and moral capacities of this nation by substituting for education a spurious form of training. With measurement as one goal, they are devoting most of their time to testing, with chance that other god, they are discarding the humanities.

Education is the sharpening of man's wits and the flowering of his love for his fellow-man and for his Maker, so that he may live a life of self-realization and usefulness—a thing that can be accomplished only through the humanities.

When the schools of this nation are dedicated to education instead of to educational psychology, America will be the home of a contented people. STUDENT.

WHILE ST. LOUIS WAITS.

Mayor Dickmann has made excellent use of the unfortunate period of suspense in the milk ordinance test case by reappointing Dr. Joseph F. Bredeck, its storm center, as City Health Commissioner.

Doubt as to the sincerity of the administration's support of the ordinance was unavoidably raised by the amazing circumstances of the case. On the one hand, there was the administration not only taking full credit for the ordinance, but turning the measure to its own advantage last spring in a highly commendatory mayoralty campaign plank drafted by the Democratic City Committee, headed by Robert E. Hannagan. On the other, there was the flatly contradictory denunciation of the ordinance by the same Mr. Hannagan, hired as counsel by the defendant milk company because he was "a Democrat!"

The Mayor's reappointment of Dr. Bredeck and the forthright explanation which he gave for announcing it just now are reassuring insofar as the position of the official city administration is concerned. They do not, however, remove the well-founded conviction that an attempt is being made to bring political influence to bear in a public health issue which should be scrupulously protected from all such improper interferences.

Mayor Dickmann says that what Mr. Hannagan does as an attorney "is his own personal business." Mr. Hannagan defends himself by saying that his important party has nothing to do with his employment by the milk company. The answer to Mayor Dickmann is that "personal business" can also be "public business." When politics involves the purity of the city's milk supply in a paradox like this one, the interests of the public most certainly are at stake. As for the lawyer's defense, it was cut away when the president and general manager of the Waterloo Milk Co. conceded Mr. Hannagan's political affiliation was the reason for hiring him.

So much for the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde phase. What about the ordinance itself? Is it an "invalid, illegal and unlawful" invasion of the Federal and State Constitutions, because, as Mr. Hannagan's petition charges, it "constitutes the Health Commissioner a czar of private industry and grants him control of production?"

The obvious reply is the fact that the ordinance is the standard ordinance of the United States Public Health Service, now in force in more than 700 communities. Indeed, the ordinance as adopted in St. Louis does not concentrate the power of enforcement to nearly the extent that the similar ordinances do in other cities. Dr. Bredeck recommended the revocation of the license of the Waterloo Milk Co. He did not revoke it. That action was taken after several days of deliberation by the Board of Public Utilities, the Director of Streets and Sewers, the Director of Public Safety and the Director of Public Welfare. In Chicago, the city health officer himself has the authority to revoke the license of any milk company which he finds is failing to comply with the milk ordinance.

And what about Circuit Judge Sartorius' sweeping injunction? Was the Court acting in accordance with sound public policy when it exempted the milk company from all control under the ordinance for nine days? Many persons will doubt it, including other members of the bench. Rules and regulations to guard the public health are not to be suspended on the spur of the moment. In any event, Judge Sartorius might well have followed the excellent example of those Circuit Judges who have made a practice of conferring with the City Counselor's office upon receiving an application for a petition to enjoin an ordinance vitally affecting the public health. It was the frequently flagrant misuse of the injunction by Federal Judges which led Congress to enact the Norris-La Guardia Act, requiring a demonstration of necessity for an injunction before one can be applied legally by a Federal Court in a labor dispute.

As we showed yesterday, the several sections of the ordinance are being placed in effect on a schedule spread out over a year, in order not to work a hardship on milk companies and their producers. Milk companies which do not comply after warnings simply cannot be allowed to do business in St. Louis. If they lose their producers and their market, it is of their own choosing.

The fight for pure milk is a fight for the public health—and in that cause there can be no surrender.

A GLANCE AT GRAMMAR.

Its admirers—and their name is, or ought to be, legion—must have been pained the other day to meet a shaggy solecism in an editorial in the New York Herald Tribune. The paper was discussing "The Importance of Mr. Dewey," both locally and nationally, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney in the city's primary. Looking beyond the primary, beyond the election, into the future of New York's government, anxiety was confessed should Mr. Dewey's opponent succeed "the present incumbent."

A slip, of course, the unhappy deposit of a wandering moment, far removed from the darker villainies that occasionally sear conversations and columns, but distressing, nevertheless, to the great constituency accustomed to be enchanted by the distinction, elegance and punctilio of our contemporary's diction.

A past incumbent is, manifestly, an impossible phenomenon. A future incumbent has never yet received the tender ministrations of Clotho. An incumbent lives, and can only live, in the present tense. That superfluous adjective is a hornet in the ear of every pedantic purist that walks the good earth.

SAILOR SOPWITH'S DESPAIR.

Skipper Sopwith is sailing back to England, a forlorn fellow. That last race was a crushing experience. His own boat, Endeavour II, had beauty, power and speed, and he and his crew and the Royal Yacht Club and King George, himself, all felt that the America's Cup would soon be back home where the nightingales sing English. In that sentiment the Duke and Duchess of Windsor also concurred.

What happened is history, but Sopwith is possibly the only Englishman ashore or afloat who really knows what did happen. The rest of them assume that the Ranger was simply a swifter yacht. And of course it was. But it was far more than that. It was different. It was a new species.

Our American boat builders have achieved a craftsmanship peculiarly their own. They have tossed tradition overboard. They have developed a technique which practically leaves nothing to chance. They complete a model, launch it, as it were, in a tank, reproduce weather and wind conditions of sea and sky, watch the performance like hawks, jot down all the

points of behavior, correct whatever weaknesses are revealed, and on and on, with endless experimentation until at last a canoe is achieved worthy of Poseidon, of Neptune, of a "Mike" Vanderbilt.

Commodore Sopwith doubts that the English have the mental capacity to burn the midnight oil until the dawn's early light. What he is really confessing is that we Americans, in the sport of vikings, are a superior people.

No wonder Admiral Sopwith feels at heart like a landlubber.

ABOLISH THE FEE-GRABBERS.

As long as St. Louis County has 650 constables and deputy constables, all of whose pay depends on the number of arrests they make, there will be talk of speed-traps and fee-grabbing. And it will be more than talk: the speed-traps and the fee-grabbing will exist, as they unquestionably do now.

We would not contend, of course, that there is no speeding or careless driving taking place on the highways in the county or that the persons doing it should not be arrested and fined. The trouble is that the whole machinery by which law violators in the county are apprehended and tried is antiquated to the point where it cannot be expected to function fairly and efficiently.

A law should be passed taking from constables in this urban county their police powers, except perhaps in cases where offenses are committed in their presence, and allowing them only to serve court papers. To keep the county highways safe, a special body of salaried motorcycle officers should be set up, either under the Sheriff or as a special law enforcement branch of the county.

These men would be of a higher caliber than the average deputy constable, and since their salaries would not be affected by the number of arrests they made, they could be depended on not to harass motorists needlessly. After the arrests, the cases should be tried not by justices of the peace, but in a county traffic court.

There is every reason to believe that these officers and the court itself would be self-supporting, and certainly it would not give St. Louis and St. Louis County the black eye the present system is giving.

So much for the long-range solution, which would require legislative action. For the present, the County Court should order an investigation made and bring pressure against those constables, deputy constables and justices of the peace who are chiefly responsible for the speed-trap evil.

And it should take vigorous action against any justice of the peace who takes an appearance bond without giving a receipt for it, as some have been charged with doing by out-of-state motorists who have written to the Letters-From-the-People column of this newspaper.

Out of the \$8.20 appearance bonds, the constable gets \$2.50, the justice of the peace, \$2.70, the deputy constable \$3, and the county gets only the motorist's indignation.

Many smaller communities have long since freed themselves of the antiquated justice of the peace-constable system. Reform of this system is one of the things St. Louis has a right to expect of the next Legislature.

Moscow reports with satisfaction that a defense loan has been oversubscribed. So money talks over there, too.

MR. ROOSEVELT TURNS IN 40 MORE VOTES.

With presidential action completed on all measures passed by the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress, records show that Mr. Roosevelt voted 17 of the 937 passed and pocket-vetted 23 others. As he had voted 221 bills during his first term, the President now has a grand total of 261 to his credit—only 15 fewer than Grover Cleveland, who rejected 276 acts of Congress during his eight years in the presidency. No other president is close to these two in this respect. Theodore Roosevelt, third, vetoed 82, and Coolidge, fourth, 49.

We say to Mr. Roosevelt's credit advisedly. It is to his credit—decidedly so—that he has made it his business to veto the unjustified individual pensions and claims sponsored by the politicians and log-rolled through Congress. Taken by and large, these bills are no more than attempted raids on the Public Treasury. In vetoing them, the President not only employed a constitutional right intended for use by the Founding Fathers, but remained true to his obligation to look out for the interests of the nation as a whole.

A farmer-labor party is easy enough to talk about, but just wait till John L. Lewis tackles the man with the hoe.

THE GRAND JURY REPORT ON GAMBLING.

The June term grand jury was on sound ground in urging, in its final report yesterday, a move against the higher-ups who are the source of violations of the laws against gambling. Equally sound was their recommendation of greater zeal and more co-operation on the part of the agencies charged with enforcing the laws.

The thing that is fundamentally to blame, of course, for the open and flagrant operation of the handbook racket year in and year out is the public's tolerance and apathy. If more people resented the existence of the racket, popular pressure would have forced action before now.

This is not to say, however, that a majority of citizens do not oppose the widespread violation of the law or that it is to be condoned. On the contrary, it is vicious and anti-social. The racketeers inevitably worm their way into politics and corrupt government, and this has happened to some extent in St. Louis. The funds of housewives and husbands are siphoned away from normal channels of trade and diverted from the uses to which they should be put.

We are strongly of the opinion that there is enough law on the statute books now to drive the gambling gentry out of business, if it were applied with enough zeal. At the same time, there are, as officials are anxious to point out, certain weaknesses in both the State laws against gambling and the applicable city ordinances.

A future grand jury can do a public service by carrying out the retiring grand jury's suggestion of making a thorough investigation of gambling law violations, pointing out just what changes in the law would help the situation and what officials are remiss in their duty.

New York is added to the list of states permitting women to be jurors. Shall we now look for the number of "alimony prisoners" in that State to increase?



CHAIRMAN HANNAGAN DOUBLES IN BRASS.

Uncle Sam, the Silver King

Treasury has played "angel" to silver states for four years, says fiscal authority, but world price of commodity remains stationary; original objective of forcing price up to \$1.29 an ounce abandoned, but Government is still paying domestic producers 77½ cents, against 45 cents on international market; politics blamed.

H. B. Elliston, Financial Writer, in the Atlantic Monthly.

BACK in 1933 we used to hear a good deal about President Roosevelt's "prestigious" territorial performances. One of these had to do with our silver policy—verily, a policy which, as events have demonstrated, now bears a singular kinship with Alice's experiences in "Through the Looking-Glass." Alice, you will remember, discovered that "it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place."

The silver policy is still in a more or less similar situation. On July 9, 1937, Secretary Morgenthau announced an agreement with China to swap America's surplus gold for China's surplus silver. To what purpose? From the standpoint of silver, the agreement is worse than footless. It implies that China has abandoned silver as its monetary standard for good and all.

Long ago India dispensed with silver as its standard money. And in 1927, she started to sell some of her hoard, an action which drew upon the head of the British Raj many bitter denunciations from American silver producers. This left China with the main responsibility for the metal. But the burden proved too great, and in November, 1935, China herself deserted the silver standard, and adopted a managed currency system.

Now the chief buyer of the metal, Uncle Sam, has been left with the dubious role of the main prop of the market, one which can be abandoned only to silver's hurt. Uncle Sam, as the saying goes, is left holding the baby. And this sorry situation is the result of a silver policy which, in the advance notice of intentions contained in the Democratic platform of 1932, was destined to "rehabilitate" silver!

The plank was inserted at the insistence of the silver interests of the West. Among all commodities, silver had fallen first and steepest. Why should that, however, excite the concern of a Democratic convention? Silver, it is true, is produced in the United States, but its value is less than that of the output of cigar boxes or Eskimo pies.

Silver is spread thin over many states, but principally over Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Colorado and Arizona, which are poor enough to rate their silver highly. Silver was the object of the vigilant guardianship of the 12 Senators from the six principal mining states. And though those states have a total population of only one-twentieth of the American population, they nevertheless could command one-eighth of the American Senate. Rehabilitating silver in 1932 thus had a connotation far more political than economic.

Rehabilitation of any commodity has, of course, reference to its price. And the prudent way of improving a price is to enlarge the demand for the affected commodity. The Democratic platform in 1932 lunged logically to international action in alleviating the silver problem. But apparently the rest of the world did not share America's concern for silver. The silverites then concentrated upon domestic action.

The first step of importance was taken on Dec. 21, 1932. The silver interest succeeded in persuading the President to authorize the purchase of the domestic output for four years. The price was to be

64½ cents an ounce, a price which was lifted on April 24, 1935, to 77½ cents. At the time of the original authorization, the market price was 43½ cents, so that the silver miners got a 50 per cent boost. A neat bounty!

Just before he died, in February, Representative James Buchanan, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, asked this question: "Why do we pay 78 cents an ounce to our silver miners, when the market price is only 45 cents?" The question went unanswered. The silverites anticipated inconvenient questions of this nature when they forced a new silver-purchase bill on the statute books on June 17, 1934. This act authorized the Treasury to buy silver abroad as well as at home. The object was to force the price of silver, so that the subsidized price at home would not look like a subsidy.

These efforts "to do something for silver," however, have proved a boomerang. Or should one say a shooting star? Under the new purchase act, the Treasury had almost unlimited authority to buy silver till the price had been pushed to \$1.29 an ounce. Naturally, the metal came out of hoards as well as mines to satisfy a buyer so voracious and well-heeled. Naturally, too, the price started to climb.

Speculators began to compete with the Treasury, but their buying was not for keeps—merely for the sake of the profit accruing from buying cheap and reselling to the Treasury in a market which, in such unique circumstances, was bound to rise.

So the price soared till it reached 81 cents on April 28, 1935. On that day Uncle Sam began to tire of his benefactions to silver. He suddenly withdrew his buying orders to all comers, and the price slumped heavily.

But the Treasury had reckoned without the silver Senators. They descended en bloc upon Mr. Morgenthau, and he had to resume his wholesale buying. It made no difference to the Senators that on one day alone the Treasury had absorbed foreign offerings equal to the total American production for one year. The Secretary of the Treasury had to carry out the purchase policy "enthusiastically," as he had promised to do—that is to say, by taking all offers, so that the price could be kept soaring on to \$1.29.

By this time, however, silver had been dealt a mortal blow. The speculators, burnt once, kept out of the market; and the greatest blow of all, China, alarmed by the manner in which the commodity (that is, her currency) had been climbing, decided to desert the white metal.

Amid the general disillusionment, Secretary Morgenthau in December, 1935, again "braked" his buying, this time without protest. Since then, he has been buying selectively, mainly by special arrangements such as the recent one with China.

The price has gone down as rapidly as it went up. By February, 1936, it had sunk to 45 cents, or about the same price as it was when the silver purchasing was first started. It has stayed in that vicinity ever since.

Of course, the domestic miners still get their 77½ cents, but the agreement comes to an end this year, and then there are bound to be more Buchanans to ask "Why?" to any request for renewal.

Hired Away From the Public

From the Kansas City Star.

THE decision of the Assistant Secretary of Labor to accept private employment has illustrated once more our failure in the United States to create the career type of public service that has proved so valuable to Great Britain.

The office that Edward F. McGrady has just relinquished calls for a high degree of technical knowledge and skill. The Secretary of Labor is supposed to formulate the administration's general policies with respect to labor problems. It falls to the Assistant Secretary to deal concretely with those problems, in line with the prevailing policy, and particularly to supervise and often personally direct the handling of major industrial disputes in which the Government's mediating efforts have been enlisted.

It probably would be difficult to find another man with as varied a background in the problems of labor. To the qualifications of training Mr. McGrady apparently added the special temperament of tact and diplomatic required of a conciliator. Further, he has now had several years of practical experience as the Government's chief "trouble shooter" in a period of acute industrial unrest. And then, when he is at the height of his usefulness and his services are so urgently needed in the public interest, he suddenly resigns, to become director of labor relations for a private corporation. The American people may well inquire why.

It is easy to answer that the corporation of Mr. McGrady offers a higher salary. But the disadvantage of the world's wealthiest Government in bidding for the services of exceptional men, like Mr. McGrady, is more fundamental.

At bottom, it derives from the fact that our national administration does not, as the British does, offer career opportunities for such men. In Great Britain, Mr. McGrady's office would be under civil service and he would have been styled "permanent undersecretary for labor." In America, the position is appointive and its occupant may lose it at any time, either through political or personal causes. No wonder the Assistant Secretary of Labor regards his connection with the public service as temporary, to be exchanged for private employment when the circumstances offer.

It is this failure to place the higher administrative posts—just under the policymaking offices in the Cabinet—on a permanent basis, with access controlled purely by merit, that is the greatest weakness, regrettable and inapparent, of our system. Until it is corrected, no other reform will give us the efficiency that comes to the administrative branch of a government from a true career service.

LESSONS FROM THE MORRO CASTLE.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOLLOWING the Morro Castle disaster last September, 1934, when the \$2,000,000 luxury liner was destroyed by fire almost while in sight of land, President Roosevelt declared that vessels of the kind should be made as fireproof as possible. Thoroughly investigating the major tragedy, a Senate committee made specific recommendations for safety at sea. Now, the President's declaration and the committee's recommendations are being carried out with the promise that there shall be no repetition of the Morro Castle tragedy.

Under the chairmanship of Joseph P. Kennedy, the Maritime Commission announced that the new American Mercantile Marine will be as fireproof and foolproof as it is possible to make it. With Mr. Kennedy handling the job, there will be no evasion of responsibility by the Government-aided shipowner.

ON THE RECORD

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Scotch Grouse

"I SEE by the papers," said the Grouse, "that Mr. Donald E. Montgomery suggests we should stop eating for a while, and paying the rent, in order to bring down prices."

"And the joke of it is," he continued, "that this Mr. Montgomery is connected with the Department of Agriculture. He's its consumers' counsel."

"Mr. Montgomery," mused the Grouse, "ought to get around more. He ought to step from his office over to the office of Mr. Wallace. Then he ought to call on Senator Tydings and Representative Miller. Then he might have a few words with John L. Lewis. And he might look for what's his name—the fellow who runs the sugar lobby. And drop down to Memphis to talk with the cotton folks. Or he might just read the newspapers. Because this Mr. Montgomery obviously doesn't know the facts of life. You know what he says here?"

"Since you have the only copy of the paper, I do not."

"He says the present prices aren't justified by the law of supply and demand," illuminated the Grouse. "Poor fellow. He doesn't know that law's been lynched. Ages ago. He hasn't heard about the race riot that we had with the pigs two years ago. Darned near wiped 'em out."

"Mr. Montgomery's office is eye-wash anyhow," said the Grouse categorically. "If the law of supply and demand were functioning, there wouldn't be any necessity for Mr. Montgomery. But, do you notice, whenever the Government embarks on a policy that is absolutely bound to raise the cost of living, it appoints somebody, somewhere, to represent the 'consumer.' So's to make him think that his interests are being protected. Like the court appointing a young lawyer to serve without fee to defend a murderer who hasn't got a chance. And Mr. Montgomery's suggestion that we stop eating and living in houses—that we go on strike—is all right except that the winter's coming on. The blackberry is frozen on the vine. The trail is chilly."

"You went rather far afield," ventured the Grouse's breakfast companion. "Senator Tydings and Secretary Wallace and John Lewis." "Not at all," said the Grouse. "Senator Tydings has recently made monopolies legal. Trade-mark your goods, register the trade-mark in 42 states that have so-called fair-trade laws, and you can fix your price, with the United States law that has been the late Mr. Brand on their monopoly. All got to do now is Brand on their monopoly and get their own like this in Senate."

"And Mr. John Grouse went on monopoly of Agriculture. He's its consumers' counsel. And Mr. John Grouse went on monopoly of Agriculture. He's its consumers' counsel. And Mr. John Grouse went on monopoly of Agriculture. He's its consumers' counsel."

"But suppose or a manufacturer just a farmer." "Why, of course the same was Grouse. This is of the people—demand. The Grouse see that the compensated for the even if the Gov. subsidize the farm money. Provide will obligate by that there will sons for the price to be high."

"And, on top of that, increase ing hours and, we've got to pay the bureaucrats to see that price salaries of the like Mr. Montgomery, be faith in this p strike. I shall be awake, not troubles to the when he takes ton."

"Carrying on the Grouse, 'wip' peal the Law d mand!" (Copyr.

'GREENBACK' CANDIDATE FOR ROBINSON'S SEAT

Thornberry A. Gray Enters Democratic Race Against Gov. Bailey and Congressman Miller. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 11.—A third Democratic candidate for the late Joseph T. Robinson's seat in the United States Senate entered the race today when Thornberry A. Gray of Batesville filed a copy of corrupt practices pledge with the Secretary of State.

He will seek a place on the special election ballot which also will carry the names of Gov. Carl E. Bailey and Congressman John E. Miller.

Gray, an attorney, said he would run against both as "a greenback Democrat." He did not explain the meaning of the term.

Gov. Bailey has not set the date for the special election.

N. R. du Pont to Wed Tonight. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 11.—Miss Genevieve Livingston Estes will become the bride tonight of Nicholas Ridgely du Pont, member of the Delaware family of industrialists. He is the 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene du Pont of Owls Nest, near Wilmington, a brother of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. The young Roosevelts are to be in the wedding party. Miss Estes, 21, is the daughter of Mrs. Young Estes of Jacksonville.

New Phil De By the Associated Press. COLORADO. Sept. 11.—Adeloro was elected Delta Phi, national, at the closing session of the national convention held in Chicago. Justice James Earl D. City, Mo.

Guess Everything on Top Is Lo

ITALIAN SOLDIER DIED FOR CIVILIZATION ETHIOPIA



ON THE RECORD

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Scotch Grouse

"I SEE by the papers," said the Grouse, "that Mr. Donald E. Montgomery suggests we should stop eating for a while, and paying the rent, in order to bring down prices."

"And the joke of it is," he continued, "that this Mr. Montgomery is connected with the Department of Agriculture. He's its consumers' counsel."

"Mr. Montgomery," mused the Grouse, "ought to get around more. He ought to step from his office over to the office of Mr. Wallace. Then he ought to call on Senator Tydings and Representative Miller. Then he might have a few words with John L. Lewis. And he might look for whatshisname—the fellow who runs the sugar lobby. And he might drop down to Memphis to talk with the cotton folks. Or he might just read the newspapers. Because this Mr. Montgomery obviously doesn't know the facts of life. You know what he says here?"

"Since you have the only copy of the paper, I do not."

"He says the present prices aren't justified by the law of supply and demand," illuminated the Grouse. "Poor fellow. He doesn't know that law's been lynched. Ages ago. He hasn't heard about the race riot that we had with the pigs two years ago. Darned near wiped 'em out."

"Mr. Montgomery's office is eye-wash anyhow," said the Grouse categorically. "If the law of supply and demand were functioning, there wouldn't be any necessity for Mr. Montgomery. But, do you notice, whenever the Government embarks on a policy that is absolutely bound to raise the cost of living, it appoints somebody, somewhere, to represent the 'consumer.' So's to make him think that his interests are being protected. Like the court appointing a young lawyer to serve without fee to defend a murderer who hasn't got a chance. And Mr. Montgomery's suggestion that we stop eating and living in houses—that we go on strike—is all right except that the winter's coming on. The blackberry is frozen on the vine. The trailer is chilly."

"You went rather far afield," ventured the Grouse's breakfast companion. "Senator Tydings and Secretary Wallace and John Lewis."

"Not at all," said the Grouse. "Senator Tydings has recently made monopolies legal. Trade-mark your goods, register the trade-mark in 42 states that have so-called fair-trade laws, and you can fix your

price, with the blessings of the United States Government. Note that the same Congress passed this law that has been raising Ned about the late Mr. Mellon's aluminum monopoly. All that company has got to do now is to stamp a big 'Star Brand' on their aluminum goods and get their own price. Life wasn't like this in Senator Sherman's day."

"And Mr. John L. Lewis," the Grouse went on, "wants to make a monopoly of American labor, so all workers can get higher wages and shorter hours. They want the shorter hours in order to have more time to consume the goods that they don't make. And, obviously, they need the higher wages in order to buy the goods, the prices of which are fixed by monopoly or raised by scarcity."

"But suppose you aren't a worker or a manufacturer. Suppose you're just a farmer?"

"Why, of course, you get rich in the same way," answered the Grouse. "This is a government of all of the people—at one time or another. The Government's going to see that the farmer gets compensated for the prices he must pay, even if the Government has to subsidize the farmer with everybody's money. Provided that the farmer will oblige by producing less, so that there will be good sound reasons for the prices of his products to be high."

"And, on top of price-fixing bills, tariffs, increased wages, less working hours and reduced production, we've got to pay the salaries of all the bureaucrats whose business it is to see that prices go up. And the salaries of the other bureaucrats like Mr. Montgomery, so he can tell us not to pay 'em."

The Grouse laid down his newspaper. "I shall now," he said, "eat a Scotch egg, laid last January no doubt, by a Triple-A hen. The last refuge of a free people is cold storage. And I shall enjoy a few priceless strips of bacon from a pig that Mr. Wallace overlooked. I shall eat them, despite the advice of Mr. Montgomery, because I have no faith in this proposed consumers' strike. I shall believe the consumer is awake, not when he takes his troubles to the corner grocer, but when he takes them to Washington."

"Carrying banners," concluded the Grouse, "with the slogan: 'I am profoundly happy when I am together with you once a year—with my old fighters. What would life be without you?'"

"Drums and trumpets," he said, "I am profoundly happy when I am together with you once a year—with my old fighters. What would life be without you?"

Dr. D. H. PITTS SPEAKS HERE ON SPANISH LOYALIST CAUSE

\$170 Contributed at Dinner Toward Fund to Finance Mobile Hospital.

Dr. Donald H. Pitts, of Elk City, Ok., who returned to the United States recently from Spain to raise more funds for the medical service of the Spanish loyalist forces, spoke last night at a dinner of the St. Louis Chapter of the Medical Fraternity of the Friends of Spanish Democracy at Mark Twain Hotel.

Dr. Pitts, a former surgeon in the United States army, told of the work of the American personnel serving the loyalist forces and of the need of a mobile hospital for which he is seeking \$50,000. He explained that the duration of the war would depend on how much outside help the rebels get, adding that the opinion that the Government would win. The 110 persons attending the dinner contributed \$170 to the fund.

New Phil Delta Phi Head.

By the Associated Press.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 11.—Adelphi J. Petit Jr. of Chicago was elected president of the Phi Delta Phi, national legal fraternity, at the closing session of the biennial convention here yesterday. Associate Justices elected included James Marsh Douglas, Jefferson City, Mo.

Guess Everything on Top Is Lovely Now



—Elderman in the Washington Post.

HITLER GIVES 'A WARNING TO MOSCOW' IN TALK

'Germany Never Will Be Conquered—Either From Without or Within,' He Says at Nurnberg.

'YOUTH GROWING UP WITH OUR IDEALS'

Fuehrer's Voice Husky From Many Speeches As He Appears in Great Spectacle of Lights.

By the Associated Press.

NURNBERG, Germany, Sept. 11.—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler said last night that "Germany never will be conquered now—either from without or within."

"Let this be a warning to those who would seek from Moscow to set the world afire," he declared at a significant ceremony of devotion at the National Socialist Congress. The center of a spectacle of lights that penetrated through miles of a star-studded sky, of 140,000 brown-uniformed party functionaries, of the gleaming gold tips of 34,000 massed black-white-red Nazi banners, Hitler made his declaration in a voice husky from days of speeches.

He stood in an immense temple of light, the dome of which was formed by shafts that intersected high above the gigantic crowd that heaped upon him their adulation.

Memory of Fighting Days.

"I am always sad when the Nurnberg Congress meets," he said. "For those days are our memory of the old battling days, when it was still dangerous to proclaim one's National Socialist faith."

"Then we were laughed at and derided. But you believed in me. Today Germany belongs to no one but us—all of us."

"Those who would seek to break our backbone now must know it is many times stronger than before. I am profoundly happy when I am together with you once a year—with my old fighters. What would life be without you?"

Drums and trumpets, the roll of drums and echoing trumpets heralded Hitler's entrance into the impressive ceremony. He took his place while brass and conduction instruments sounded. A massed chorus sang the hymn to the flag.

Lights flickered, torches were set aflame, and under the shafts of all colors of the rainbow the day's program of the congress reached its climax.

Dr. Robert Ley, president of the States Council and Hitler's Trade Union Commissioner, introduced the Fuehrer briefly to the uniformed representatives of the 2,000,000 who constitute the backbone of the Nazi party.

"Now," Hitler told his auditors, "I can view the future more calmly, for our house has been put in order. Our German youth is growing up with our ideals in their hearts."

He then said that Germany "never will be conquered now" and concluded: "May other nations strive toward goals as great as ours, and may they understand Germany's will toward peace."

42,000 Youths Pledge Fealty.

Hitler youths, 42,000 strong, stood in Nurnberg Stadium today, chilled by a steady rain, and intoned unisonally their fealty to the Fuehrer.

The Chancellor himself stood before them beside his personal representative, Rudolf Hess, who administered the oath. Those who took the vow were from 12 to 18 years old. Hess also pledged 18-year-olds as prospective members of the Nazi party.

A responsive reading emphasized Communism as the enemy of the Hitler youth. Over the broad field rolled the chant of the 42,000 young voices:

"The Sovietist may carry his banner before him but we will win victory with our standard."

"You will be faithful to the future German Fuehrer as to the present one," Hitler told the youths. Further than that brief glimpse into the future he did not go.

He frequently has said the Nazi movement will last for all time, but seldom has referred to the fact he will not always be the leader.

Hess also drew attention to the future by referring to Hitler as the "first German Fuehrer."

Hitler later reviewed labor front leaders from his hotel balcony. They marched past in blue uniforms and "overseas" caps.

He passed up a speech at the rally today to ease the strain on his voice.

Explaining the address by his chief aid, Colonel-General Wilhelm Hermann Goering, to a Labor Front audience, Hitler said:

"I asked my friend and party comrade Goering to speak for me, because I wanted to spare my voice, but this need not engender in our foreign correspondents the happy hopes that my voice now is ruined. They will hear it often and loudly."

Hitler spoke briefly anyway, he said, "because I couldn't stay away from my workers."

Temple Israel School to Open.

The Temple Israel religious school will begin its fall term at 10 a. m. tomorrow at the Temple Israel House, 5011 Washington avenue. Courses will be offered for children over 6 years old.

Franco's Boys Pay Visit to Hitler Youths



SOME of the 114 Spanish insurgent youngsters sent from rebel Spain to be guests at the Nazi meeting at Nurnberg. Wearing overseas caps, they are showing their rifles to German boys.

VEXED BECAUSE ROOSEVELT IGNORES NATIONAL C. OF C.

Julius H. Barnes Notes "Very Unhealthy Situation" With Business Men Not Consulted.

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told chamber secretaries of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey in convention here that "it is a very unhealthy situation when for three years the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has not been called to the White House for consultation."

"It is time," he said, "for business men to make a frank statement of their case to the entire citizenry of this country, and not be timid about it."

"Business men have been at fault. Many have given only lip service to democracy; some have appeared to have secret willingness to sacrifice democracy for an orderly regime of dictatorship."

"I am not a pessimist but I think we face a very grave situation in business. The still market reflects the uncertainty of business through fears of wars, especially in the East."

TWO MORE RIVERFRONT LAND CONDEMNATION SUITS FILED

Total Now 21; Government Seeks Property for Proposed Jet.

Two more suits seeking to acquire land by condemnation in the 37-block riverfront area for the proposed Jefferson Memorial National Park were filed in United States District Court yesterday by United States District Attorney Harry C. Blanton. This sends to 21 the total number of such suits filed.

The suits seek to acquire the property in two city blocks. The first, No. 10, is bounded by Olive street, the Wharf, Pine street, and First street, and the second, No. 11, by Locust street, the Wharf, Olive, and First.

He and Bride Return From European Honeycomb.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., returning with his bride, the former Ethel du Pont, from a two-month honeymoon in Europe, said yesterday he and his wife had taken a "modest six or seven-room cottage" near the University of Virginia campus in Charlottesville and would live there while he matriculates in the law school.

The pair visited Paris, Montreux, Switzerland, Italy, Munich, Salzburg and points in England. They went to the Roosevelt town house here when they left the liner yesterday.

\$700,000 FOR POSTAL GARAGE

\$250,000 Added to Allowance for St. Louis Building.

An additional allowance of \$250,000 for the garage at the new Post office, Eighteenth and Market streets, was made yesterday by Treasury and Postoffice Department, making a total of \$700,000 for the garage.

The building, facing Clark avenue, will be three stories high, with interfloor ramps, and accommodations for 250 mail trucks. Construction probably will begin late this year.

Prepares for Baptist Revival Here.

Dr. Roland G. Leavell, superintendent of Evangelism for the Home Mission Board of the Southern Convention, Atlanta, will spend tomorrow and Monday in St. Louis in preparation for the Simultaneous Evangelistic campaign scheduled by the 42 churches of the St. Louis Baptist Association for Oct. 31-Nov. 14. He will preach at the Tower Grove Baptist Church Sunday morning and will speak before several other church groups.

Re-Elected by Agoda Bible Class.

W. W. Martin, president of the Masonic Home, was re-elected teacher and Ray Greenhouse president of the Men's Agoda Bible class of the Third Baptist Church, Grand and Washington avenues, at the annual dinner last night.

ROOSEVELT GIVES NEUTRALITY PLEDGE

"We're Going to Do Everything to Keep U. S. Out of War," He Says.

By the Associated Press.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt asserted today "we are going to do everything possible" to keep the United States out of war. He made the pledge at an informal gathering of the Roosevelt Home Club near the summer White House.

He said world conditions were "serious," adding: "We are going to do everything we can in the United States, not only the people but the Government of the United States, to keep us out of war."

The statement followed shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's press conference assertion that all countries with democratic form of government were jittery over the tense situation in the Far East and Europe.

A reporter used the word "jittery" and the President accepted it, adding the people were justified in feeling this way about present conditions. He said this was the reaction all over the world, not only in financial circles but in every home and every democratic government. He added he did not know about the other governments, but he believed he could speak for the democratic governments.

The President refrained from discussing American policy, leaving that for the State Department. Asked if he would favor withdrawing American land and naval forces from China after American nationals had been given reasonable opportunity to evacuate, he replied indirectly that that was a question for the State Department.

Roosevelt said he would not decide on a western trip until after he returned to Washington, either Tuesday or Wednesday morning. It all depends on the foreign situation whether he makes the trip.

He said he did not know what he would talk about in his Constitution day speech in Washington Friday night, and had not yet started writing the address.

Answering another question, he said he favored nationalization of American railroads only as a last resort. Whether he would call a special session of Congress was a question for future decision, he said.

Shortly after the press conference, Bernard M. Baruch, New York industrialist who recently returned from abroad, arrived to tell the President what he heard and saw in Europe. His conference followed a series of talks held here with returning diplomats, but the President said no general conference of diplomats is planned.

C I O PICKETS WANT MORE PAY

Group at Buffalo Reported on Strike Against Union.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A group of C I O pickets at the Republic Steel plant here are reported to be on strike against picket duty.

About 60 strikers, demanding more pay for picket duty, were said to have renounced their membership in the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, a C I O affiliate.

They also decided, it was said, to discourage other strikers from doing picket duty until their allowance is raised to \$2 a day. The present scale was described as \$1 a day, except Saturdays, when it is \$2.

Banking School Graduation Held.

Graduation ceremonies of the St. Louis branch of the American Institute of Banking school were held last night in Kroeger Memorial Hall, Municipal Auditorium. Speakers were David L. Colby, president of the St. Louis Chapter of the Institute; Branch Rickey of the Cardinals and Dr. Harold Stonier, educational director of the Graduate School of Banking. Two students received graduate certificates, 19 the standard certificates, and 32 the pre-standard awards.

W P A COLLEGE REGISTRATION TO BE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

White Students Will Go to Gallaudet School, Negroes to Stowe Teachers' College.

Registration in the W P A colleges, sponsored by the Board of Education to afford high school graduates, unable to pay tuition an opportunity to do work of college grade, will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Monday and Tuesday, Dr. Henry J. Gerling, Superintendent of Instruction, announced today.

Courses for white students will be given in the Gallaudet School, 1616 South Grand boulevard, and for Negroes at Stowe Teachers' College, 4318 St. Louis avenue. Registration will be at the two schools.

The schools, operated through the extension divisions of the University of Missouri and Lincoln University, offer freshman courses in English, French, German, Latin, Spanish, chemistry, mathematics and history. Credits earned in the schools are accepted by most standard colleges.

MAKING PLANS TO OBSERVE CONSTITUTION DAY IN CITY

Representatives of Various Clubs Meet and Choose Walter W. Head as Chairman.

Representatives of various civic, religious, governmental, military and luncheon clubs met at City Hall yesterday to make preparations for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Walter W. Head, president of the General American Life Insurance Co., was named chairman of a committee to perfect plans. Other members included Roscoe P. Tallman, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Thomas F. Quinn, Mrs. Henry Bry, Charles Lech, Mrs. J. M. Reese, Charles Stoetzer, Frank H. Fletcher and J. R. Stockdale. About 125 men and women attended the meeting.

Tentative plans include a public meeting on Sept. 17, the day of the signing, and a song festival some time later at the Municipal Theater in Forest Park.

REPUBLICANS COLLECTED \$169,309 IN THREE MONTHS

Receipts of \$294,823 and Expenditures of \$83,109 Since Jan. 1 Reported.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Republican National Committee reported contributions of \$169,309 from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, it reported to the clerk of the House yesterday. Expenditures during the same period were \$154,175. Total receipts since Jan. 1 were reported as \$394,823, and expenditures \$294,823.

New pledges of \$103,482 were received by the committee during the third quarter.

Cash contributions of \$5000 each were made during the period from June to September by J. Howard Pew of Ardmore, Pa.; J. N. Pew Jr. of Ardmore, Miss. Mary Ethel Pew of Brynmawr, Pa., and Mrs. Mabel Pew Myrfin, Bryn Mawr.

OLD CATHEDRAL'S NEW PASTOR TO BEGIN DUTIES TOMORROW

Father Mark Carroll Succeeds the Rev. Paul Schulte, Who Was Named Bishop.

The Rev. Mark Carroll will assume his duties tomorrow as pastor of the Old Cathedral, Third and Walnut streets, succeeding the Rev. Paul Schulte, appointed Bishop of Leavenworth, Kan.

Father Carroll, who had been rector of the Cathedral Latin School, 4244 Washington boulevard, was graduated from Kenrick Seminary and ordained to the priesthood in 1922. He served as assistant pastor at the Immaculate Conception Church in Maplewood and St. Rose's Church in his first years as a priest. He was chaplain of the Ursuline convent, and then pastor of St. Ann's Shrine, before his appointment in 1931 to the Cathedral Latin School.

EX-CONVICT WITNESS AGAINST GOODYEAR CO.

He Admits Auto Theft Conviction at Labor Board Hearing.

By the Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—Grady Cleere, a witness in the National Labor Relations Board hearings on charges against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., testified yesterday in cross-examination he had served a prison term for violation of the Federal automobile theft act.

Cleere testified because he said he was afraid to appear at the Board's hearing in Gadsden, where the inquiry into charges of discrimination by the company against its union employees has been under way for nearly four weeks.

The witness testified at an executive session called here by Examiner Walter Wilbur to hear Cleere's story after it was alleged threats were made against him in Gadsden.

Cleere testified at length regarding events Thursday at Gadsden, where he was taken as a witness. He said Mike Skok, chief of police at the Republic Steel plant at Gadsden, and another Republic officer, Tom Hinson, approached him in a threatening manner and asserted he owed them some money. Cleere said Hinson stood outside the plate glass window of the hotel dining room, pointed a finger at him and formed epithets with his lips.

Admits Serving Prison Term.

C. P. Hood, Goodyear counsel, drew the story of his prison sentence from Cleere after an argument over the relevancy of the testimony.

Cleere said he and another man became intoxicated one night and drove an automobile into Alabama from another state. He said the driver of the car was an employee of the firm which owned it. Both pleaded guilty before the late U. S. District Judge W. I. Grubb here, and were sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

He said he was employed in the Goodyear plant to spy on activities of the United Rubber Workers of America, and attended meetings of Goodyear employees in the Gadsden plant, at which plans were made for violent action against labor organizers.

Story of Raid on Organizers.

Cleere's testimony connected the Goodyear company with the storming of a U R W organization headquarters here June 25, 1936, in which five organizers were beaten and the eight engaged in the raid were ordered to leave town. He said orders were given by T. L. Bottoms of the Goodyear employment office at a meeting in the company cafeteria. "Fifty of us were named special deputies," he said, "and told to keep these organizers out."

The witness gave details of the storming of the organizers' office. He named several of the participants in the action, including as one of the group Ralph Chalfant, a Goodyear foreman.

Cleere had been described in previous testimony before the Board as a company deputy. He said he was asked by L. R. Mumford, Goodyear employee manager, and by Bottoms to check up on union men in the plant and report them.

He said he failed to learn anything of U R W activities at Gadsden, because "they were on to me and wouldn't talk."

He was escorted from Gadsden in September, 1936, by three State highway patrolmen, he said, after many threats convinced him his life was in danger if he remained there.

C I O Wins Goodyear Plant Election in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 11.—Employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. here declared victory in the election of the C I O affiliate, as their bargaining agency in a National Labor Relations Board election yesterday.

George Bruden, union president, said the vote was 802 for the C I O plant here earlier this week designated the C I O union as their bargaining agency.

VETOES MEXICAN PENSIONS

Finance Minister Says Government Can't Afford Additions.

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 11.—Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez said yesterday the Government could no longer afford to increase the number of revolutionary veterans and their relatives on the pension rolls.

In a letter to the new Congress, he vetoed pensions of 10 pesos daily (about \$2.75) which the Chamber of Deputies had just voted to four descendants of Emiliano Zapata, agrarian revolutionary leader in civil wars 20 years ago.

UP 67,500 FEET IN BALLOON

Two New York U. Weather Observers Claim a Record.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Two students at New York University claimed an Eastern altitude record today for their weather-observing balloon, which reached a height of 67,500 feet last night.

Prof. J. Edmund Woodman, director of the university observation station, made the announcement. The students are Howard M. Trueblood of Dobbs Ferry, and Henry W. Schwartz, New York. The best previous record at the observatory was 58,000 feet.

TYPHOON, TIDAL WAVE AND FLOODS IN JAPAN

Many Killed, Widespread Damage Along Southern Coast of Main Islands.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 12 (Sunday).—Sixty were dead, 100 injured, scores missing and extensive property damage was done in a typhoon that crossed the heart of Western Japan starting at dawn Saturday.

The 75-mile wind sent high waves lashing along the coast. It struck Shikoku Island early yesterday and swept on to Kobe, Osaka and other ports of Honshu, the main island of Japan. Shipping was disrupted.

Kagawa prefecture of Shikoku Island was hardest hit. In that area a thousand homes were inundated and 200 fishing boats were overturned.

Island property damage and damage to shipping was extensive. In some sections the storm swept away crops needed to feed Japan's soldiers in China.

The storm and tidal wave struck along the southern coast of the main island of Honshu, 80 miles southwest of Tokio, 15 men were buried alive by a landslide. At least 20 more persons were killed in other sections.

Osakaya police reported three killed, 12 injured, and 52 boats wrecked. Army reservists, who had been awaiting a call to action on the Chinese war front, were called out on storm relief duty.

At Kochi, on Shikoku Island, two tidal waves killed three boys and injuring three others. The Kochi reservoir walls caved in. Flood waters mounted. Homes were demolished. Railway lines and bridges were washed out.

Tidal waves washed over the flood to a height of 25 feet in some sections. At least 100 houses were submerged. Fishing boats ran aground. Electric power lines were demolished.

In Osaka, 600 houses were inundated. In Kobe 500 homes were under water.

Takamatsu reported 15 killed, 200 fishing vessels sunk and 1000 houses flooded. Farmers in Kagawa prefecture reported their rice crop badly damaged. Tokushima police reported one dead, 18 injured, 89 houses wrecked and 100 houses submerged. A new theater was destroyed.

At Nagasaki the steamship Nagasaki Maru picked up an S O S which officers said they believed came from an American ship aground on the Futai Island coast. While coastguards hurried toward the scene the ship reported it was sinking.

The 7000-ton freighter Limamaru was grounded near Matsuyama.

BODY OF W. A. RODENBERG SENT TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Taken to Home From Alpena, Mich., Where Former Illinois Congressman Died.

The body of William A. Rodenberg, former East St. Louisan, who died yesterday at an Alpena (Mich.) hospital, was taken by train to St. Louis.

Mr. Rodenberg, who was Congressman from the Twenty-second Illinois District for 20 years, suffered a stroke of paralysis Sept. 3 at the summer home of former United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri near Alpena, and fell down a flight of stairs, injuring his head. He

FAST RAIL LEADERS ONE TO 3 POINTS

Extreme Recoveries Reduced in Some Instances by Profit Selling but Most Shares Finish Near Day's Top.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Heavy buying put rallying power behind the stock market today and recently slumping leaders rose 1 to 3 or more points at the best.

It was the fastest Saturday session since last March. The ticker tape was several minutes behind at intervals as blocks of 1000 to 3000 shares changed hands.

There were also slow periods when profit selling put brakes on the recovery. Extreme advances were reduced in some instances because the close, but most shares finished around the top.

Inspiring the change, brokers said, was considerable short covering based on the "belief" that the market had been "oversold."

Shares due for at least a temporary come-back. Nibbling by "bargain hunters," too, was seen as a factor in stiffening the list.

The side lines were feeling comfortable, however, by many traders who were watching Far Eastern and Mediterranean war problems. Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

At Amsterdam, the only leading European market open, international stocks exhibited strength. Purchasing orders from abroad on balance were reported by houses with foreign connections.

Complacency among Gainers.

Shares conspicuous on the right-about were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngtown Steel & Tube, American Rolling Mill, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Westinghouse, General Electric, Du Pont, Allied Chemical, Western Union, National American, Electric Power & Light, Kennecott, International Nickel, Howe Sound, Loew's, Borg Warner, Macy and Olin.

Some issues failed to make the grade. Among these were Public Service of New Jersey, Peoples Gas, Pullman, Illinois Central and Lone Star Cement.

Wheat at Chicago closed 2 1/2 to 3 cents lower. Corn was unchanged to 2 cents down. Cotton was off 30 to 50 cents a bale. Sterling added 1/4 of a cent at 49 1/4, and the French franc gained 1/10 of a cent at 35 1/2.

Rail lines generally pointed higher in the bond division, but other lines were spotty. Commodities included a pickup in net earnings.

Day's 15 Most Active Stocks.

Sales, closing price and net change of the 15 most active stocks:

Radio, 38.00, up 1/4	U. S. Steel, 30.00, up 1/4
Gen Motors, 20.00, up 1/4	Chrysler, 18.00, up 1/4
Y. S. Rubber, 16.00, up 1/4	Goodrich, 15.00, up 1/4
Goodyear, 14.00, up 1/4	Westinghouse, 13.00, up 1/4
General Electric, 12.00, up 1/4	Du Pont, 11.00, up 1/4
Allied Chemical, 10.00, up 1/4	Western Union, 9.00, up 1/4
National American, 8.00, up 1/4	Electric Power & Light, 7.00, up 1/4
Kennecott, 6.00, up 1/4	International Nickel, 5.00, up 1/4
Howe Sound, 4.00, up 1/4	Loew's, 3.00, up 1/4
Borg Warner, 2.00, up 1/4	Macy, 1.00, up 1/4
Olin, 1.00, up 1/4	

COMMODITY INDEX AVERAGES

Other statistics data showing economic trend.

TREND OF STAPLE PRICES.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Associated Press data, wholesale price index of 35 basic commodities:—

Saturday	88.45
Friday	88.74
Week ago	88.42
Month ago	88.06
Year ago	84.42

RANGE OF RECENT YEARS.
High—1937 89.95 1935 1933-34 88.45
Low—1934 87.22 1933 1932 87.49
(1926 average equals 100)

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES.
(Compiled by Dow-Jones.)

Stocks	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Industrials	84.0	82.4	82.5	+1.2
15 Railroads	48.0	46.5	47.0	+1.5
15 Utilities	38.0	37.0	37.5	+1.0
60 Total	50.0	47.5	48.5	+1.0

INDIA RAILWAY STOCKS.
Days' change: +1.2
Week ago: +1.2
Month ago: +1.2
Year ago: +1.2

MOVEMENT IN RECENT YEARS.
1937 high—17.5
1936 high—17.5
1935 high—17.5
1934 high—17.5
1933 high—17.5
1932 high—17.5
1931 high—17.5
1930 high—17.5
1929 high—17.5
1928 high—17.5
1927 high—17.5
1926 high—17.5
1925 high—17.5
1924 high—17.5
1923 high—17.5
1922 high—17.5
1921 high—17.5
1920 high—17.5
1919 high—17.5
1918 high—17.5
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Chicago Stock Market

SECURITY. (Sales) High. Low. Close.				
CORPORATION BONDS.				
West. Un. 5 38..	10 100	100	100	100
do 5 71 ..	87	87	84	84
do 4 1/2 50 ..	1 84	84	84	84
do 5 80 ..	5 87	86	87 1/2	87 1/2
W. Sp. 4 2061 ..	1 90	90	90	90
W. Sp. 4 25 ..	15	30	30	30
Wilson & Co. 4 5				

do Cen 4 49	2 18½	18½	18½
do 4 S&D 36*	1 11¼	11¼	11¼
S & T 4 81.	12 102½	102½	102½
FOREIGN BONDS.			
b P & F 53†	90 88½	85½	86½
kershuss 5 63..	9 99½	99½	99½
noria 7			

ntwerp 5 58 ..	14	101 1/4	101 1/4	10 1/4	Am Pub 8 pf.	80	62	62	62
argentine 4 72 ..	45	94 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	Armour & Co.55g	950	9 1/4	9	9 1/4
do 4 72 new.	21	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	Asbestos Mfg ..	350	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
do 4 1/2 71 ..	7	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	Assoc Invest 3 ..	50	47	47	47
do 6 59 Oct ..	1	100	100	100	Autom Prod ..	350	3 3/4	3	3

do 6 1961 May	3 100	19-32	19-32	19-32	Bendix Av 100	200	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
	100	100	100	100	Bendix Av 100	50	16	16	16
	19-32	19-32	19-32	19-32	Berghoff Brew 1	250	8	8	8
ustralia 5 53 ..	4 107	107	107	107	Bliss & Lau 2a	200	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
do 5 57 ..	20 106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	Borg-Warner 2 ..	50	42	42	42
ustralia 4 1/2 .. 56	5 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	Bruce (EL)	100	13	13	13
ustralia 7 57 ..	3 104	104	104	104	Burd Piston R 1	150	11	10 1/2	11
					Butler Bros	60	40	12 1/2	12 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

W 6:55 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	Parker Pen 2	500	21	21	21
W 7:00 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	Parker Pen 3	500	21	21	21
W 7:05 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:10 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:15 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:20 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:25 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:30 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:35 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:40 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:45 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:50 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 7:55 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:00 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:05 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:10 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:15 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:20 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:25 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:30 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:35 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:40 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:45 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:50 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 8:55 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:00 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:05 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:10 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:15 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:20 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:25 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:30 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:35 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:40 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:45 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:50 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 9:55 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 10:00 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 10:05 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 10:10 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 10:15 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 10:20 58*	3	25%	25%	25%	do pf 3K	50	45	45	45
W 10:25 58*	3	25%	25%	25%					

ations on all United States Govern-
onds are in dollars and thirty-sec-
dollar. That is, for instance, a
nted 99-24 means \$99 and 24 thir-
ds of a dollar.

BANK OF ISSUE		Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta 5s	—	100	101
Atlantic 5s	—	100	102
Burlington 4 1/2s	—	54 1/2	58 1/2
Burlington 5s	—	54 1/2	58 1/2

[illegible]

the week ended Sept. 2	Fletcher 4 1/4	102
Index, based on 1926 as 100,	Frederick 5 1/4	103
\$5.9 for the week, compared with	Fremon 4 1/4	102
the previous week, \$8.2 a week	Fremon 5 1/4	103
77.7 a year ago.	Fremon 5 1/4	103
Greatest decline during the week	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100
4 is listed in the farm products	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100
which stood at 100 compared with	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100
preceding week.	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100
Price continued a decline during	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100
with lower quotations for cotton,	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100
stiffles and milk pulling this index	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100
down 7-10 points.	Grenbrier 5 1/4	100

...in anthracite quotations and	Lincoln 4 1/2	87	90
...and the fuel index down to 86.2.	St. Louis 4 1/2	88	91
...and tin declined slightly.	Lincoln 5 1/2	88	91
United States held \$12,318,000,000.	Louisville 5 1/2	100	102 1/2
World's \$23,800,000,000 in gold.	St. Louis 5 1/2	100	102
...the end of June, the Federal	Mississippi 5 1/2	100	102
Reserve Report.	Mississippi 5 1/2	100	102
Britain held \$2,689,000,000;	New York 5 1/2	101	103
U.S. held \$2,422,000,000; the Netherlands,	North Carolina 5 1/2	98	100 1/2
Belgium, \$1,900,000,000.	Ohio-Penn. 5 1/2	99	101 1/2
...hardware exports totaled \$4,347.	Orange Wash.	99	100 1/2
Commerce department says this	P. C. Los Angeles 5 1/2	100	101 1/2
...figure for 10 months.			

High prices bring unsettled busi-	P. C. San Fran 5s	100	101
ness.	Pennsylvania 5s	100	101
—Trade with U. S. up sharply.	Phoenix 4 1/2s	100	101
—Construction increases substan-	Phoenix 5s	107	109
	Potomac 5s	100	102
	St. Louis 4 1/2s	282	302
	St. Louis 5s	282	302
	St. Paul & N. Colo 5s	100	102
	Sou. Minnesota 5s	100	102
	Southwest 5s	83	86
	Tennessee 5s	100	102
	Union Det. 4 1/2s	72	82 1/2

five-year average of 57 per cent. The largest indicated production figures, with their 1936-40 five-year averages, are: Indiana, 1,000,000 and 1,914,000; Illinois, 1,384,000 and 2,500,000; Missouri, 550,000 and 1,000,000; and West Virginia, 980,000 and 1,500,000.

Quoting say conditions on Sept. 10, the U. S. B. for the week ending the nation's cranberry harvest would amount to 645,100 barrels, or 1,121,780 bushels, a five-year average of 93,900 barrels.

Reporting Board forecast a 1936-40 average of 138,600 tons and with a 1936 production of 122,344 tons, the five-year (1928-32) average is 138,600 tons.

Virginia-Ca. 5s	89 1/2 101
Virginia 3s	89 1/2 101
Fla.	89 1/2 101

TURPENTINE, FLAX, LINED OIL

Lined oil in one to four bbl lots was quoted at 12.2c per lb for raw and 12.0c for refined. B. B. B. for boiler oil, 11.5c.

RAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 11.—Turpentine: 100 lbs, 35.5c; 150 lbs, 35.5c; 200 lbs, 35.5c. Rosin firm. Prices 45¢ to 50¢ per lb. Receipts 14600 tons. Sept. 9-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 10-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 11-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 12-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 13-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 14-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 15-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 16-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 17-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 18-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 19-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 20-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 21-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 22-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 23-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 24-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 25-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 26-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 27-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 28-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 29-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 30-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 31-34. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 1-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 2-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 3-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 4-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 5-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 6-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 7-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 8-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 9-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 10-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 11-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 12-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 13-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 14-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 15-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 16-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 17-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 18-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 19-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 20-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 21-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 22-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 23-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 24-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 25-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 26-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 27-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 28-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 29-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 30-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 31-35. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 1-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 2-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 3-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 4-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 5-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 6-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 7-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 8-36. Quote: B. 35.5c. 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Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 17-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 18-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 19-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 20-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 21-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 22-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 23-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 24-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 25-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 26-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 27-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 28-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 29-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 30-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 31-39. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 1-40. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 2-40. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept. 3-40. Quote: B. 35.5c. Sept.

A. F. L. WINNER AT AMBRIDGE, PA.

CIO Defeated, 675 to 780, in Election at Plant Where Bargaining Row Is in Courts.

155 VOTES DISPUTED, UP TO LABOR BOARD

Balloting Was Ordered After Court Upheld A. F. L. Contract With Electric Products Firm.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 11.—A margin of 105 votes gave the American Federation of Labor a victory over the Committee for Industrial Organization in the collective bargaining election at the National Electric Products Co. yesterday, but 155 challenged ballots may alter the results.

Protested by both the CIO and A. F. of L. observers at the polls, the challenged ballots will be sent to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington for a final decision.

Charles T. Douds, regional director of the board, said the votes were cast by maintenance workers and clerks at the suburban Ambridge plant. Observers declared they were ineligible to vote in the election to settle a complicated dispute between the unions.

Ballots Cast by 1455.

Although the company employs more than 1000 persons, only 1455 participated in yesterday's voting. Douds announced the federation's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers received 780 votes and the CIO's United Electrical and Radio Workers Union, 675.

Holmes L. Anderson, president of the brotherhood local, joined with fellow members in celebrating the A. F. of L.'s first major victory in the Pittsburgh district and described the voting as "very fair and legal."

Morris Mallinger, organizer for the CIO, agreed the election was "fair and legal" but asserted: "I believe the outcome was the result of pressure and threats by company agents which was put on in the last few minutes."

Company representatives declined comment but J. Paul Burgess, of the little industrial community, said: "It was a surprise."

Controversy Still in Courts.

Despite the election, called by the Labor Board, the dispute between the rival unions eventually may be settled in Federal courts.

Describing the controversy as one of the most complicated cases involving the National Labor Relations act, the court in Federal court yesterday to intervene. He asked the court to prevent the CIO and the company from interfering with a closed shop contract the A. F. of L. holds with the concern.

A Federal Court several weeks ago upheld the contract, signed last May, but the Labor Board, at the request of the CIO, voided it and ordered the election to determine which union would represent the workers as collective bargaining agent.

The company, confronted with the two conflicting orders, appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to settle jurisdiction between the District Court and the Labor Board. The court meets in October.

TWO ARBITERS IN MILK PRICE CONTROVERSY ARE SELECTED

Producers and Distributors Make Choices; Pair Named Will Pick Third.

The selection of two of the three arbiters to whom milk producers and distributors will submit their controversy over milk prices paid to farmers was announced yesterday. Producers chose Wilfred Shaw of Chicago, director of dairy marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, and distributors named Karl P. Spencer, St. Louis lawyer who has represented them for several years. Shaw and Spencer will select a third arbiter.

The Sanitary Milk Producers demanded an increase of 60 cents a hundred pounds after dealers increased the offer to 15 cents and producers refused their demand to 30 cents. An agreement to arbitrate then was reached.

RENTS HERE UP 3 PER CENT

Increase in Year Reported by Home Loan Bank Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Compounded with last year, rents in St. Louis have increased 3 per cent, and in Kansas City, Mo., 4 per cent, according to a statement made today by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. St. Louis rentals have risen 1 per cent since March of this year.

An increase of 62 per cent in loans for constructing new houses made by savings and loans associations, is reported by the board for the district comprising Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. July loans for new home construction totaled about \$1,400,000 in this area.

Rockwell Kent and Mural Which Caused Dispute



MURAL recently completed in the new postoffice building in Washington by Mr. Kent showing the delivery of mail in Puerto Rico. An inscription on the mural in Eskimo dialect was translated by Explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson as urging Puerto Rico to throw off United States rule.

LABOR COUNCIL OUSTS COAST UNITS OF CIO

Expulsion at San Francisco Followed by Teamsters' Threat to Extend Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Pacific Coast's 80,000 American Federation of Labor teamsters were ready today to stop work on every coast dock if necessary to win their fight with Committee for Industrial Organization longshoremen over control of warehouses.

Plans were announced last night shortly before the Central Labor Council voted to oust the CIO longshoremen and warehousemen's union.

"We are prepared to protect the interests of the teamsters' union and the cities we serve under the belief the outcome will be the result of pressure and threats by company agents which was put on in the last few minutes."

Company representatives declined comment but J. Paul Burgess, of the little industrial community, said: "It was a surprise."

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SEATTLE MAYOR ORDERS CIO DELEGATION OUT OF HIS OFFICE

He Calls Them Tools of Communists When They Go to Protest Again Police.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 11.—Mayor John F. Dore ordered 26 Mayor sympathizers with the Committee for Industrial Organization out of his office yesterday after they refused to leave his office after being told to get out.

"I'm going to make this clear," he told the women, who were headed by State Representative Margaret Coughlin. "There's going to be no picketing of the Seattle Star (where an American Newspaper Guild strike has been on since July 3) or any other newspaper."

"You're just tools of the Communists. Let's get down to brass tacks. I have other things to do than listen to a bunch of old scolds."

"Do you know who I am?" one woman interjected. "I don't give a damn who you are. Get down to business or get out," he replied.

"We'll leave," one woman said. "But the next time we come there will be a new mayor in that chair."

"We'll have a recall," "There's nothing I would like better," the Mayor said. "If you haven't enough money to start it, I'll give you some."

The women never got to the subject which took them to the City Hall, a protest over police dispersing Seattle Star picket lines.

SEATTLE'S CITY LABOR BOARD URGES FEWER AUTO AGENCIES

Group Says Unfavorable Conditions in Industry Are Due to High Pressure Methods.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 11.—Mayor John Dore's Labor Conciliation Board demanded today the number of automobile dealers here be reduced by more than one-third. The board said unfavorable conditions in the Seattle automobile market were caused by high pressure methods of manufacturers in forcing dealers, under implied threat of cancelling their licenses, to buy automobiles in large amounts of new automobiles and accessories.

The Mayor has asked leading automobile manufacturers to confer with board members, labor unions and the Seattle Automobile Dealers' Association.

The board reported 25 per cent of all automobile dealers in Seattle go out of business each year and there is a 50 per cent turnover in board members every three years. The board was appointed to aid in settling labor disputes. It consists of three representatives of labor, three of capital and three laymen.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OPENS ANNUAL SESSION

Fight for Leadership in Prospect Between Charles F. Howard and Claude M. Baker.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—The International Typographical Union opened its annual convention today, with a fight for leadership between Charles F. Howard, of Indianapolis, and First Vice-President Claude M. Baker of St. Paul, Minn., as its main issue.

The I. T. O. also will be an issue for the convention. The I. T. O. is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but Howard recently has become a secretary of the C. I. O.

Forty-eight proposed amendments to the union constitution also are to come up for action, most of them pertaining to wages and hours, training, competence, overtime and chapel elections.

David Lundeen Disbarred.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—The State Supreme Court disbarred David Lundeen of Minneapolis, brother of United States Senator Ernest Lundeen, and director of the Minnesota Division of Soldier Welfare yesterday. Lundeen was examined by the State Board of Law Examiners on 10 charges of misconduct, chief among them the misappropriation of funds of a client.

LINER HOOVER, HIT BY BOMB AT SHANGHAI, REACHES HAWAII

Captain and Other Officers Tell of Firing at Chinese Planes That Killed Crew Member.

HONOLULU, Sept. 11.—The Dollar liner President Hoover arrived yesterday from the Shanghai war zone with seven crew members and several passengers still nursing shrapnel wounds. Only one crew member, however, John Kulick, 20 years old, was hospitalized.

The liner was struck accidentally by a Chinese aerial bomb Aug. 30, 20 miles southwest of Shanghai while en route to Shanghai from Manila to pick up a second load of refugees. One member of the crew was fatally wounded.

The ship was damaged, but the Hoover was mistaken for a Japanese troop transport.

One passenger, however, P. W. Reeves, assistant to Paul V. McNulty, High Commissioner to the Philippines, said yesterday the attacking planes maneuvered carefully prior to the bombing and should have been the prominently displayed American flag.

Capt. George Yardley said he and other officers fired at the attacking planes with pistols and shotguns when it became apparent the planes were aiming at the ship.

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CITIZENS COMPLAIN OF SMOKE AND SOOT

Letter From South Side to Mayor Turned Over to Chadsey for Inquiry.

A letter complaining of heavy smoke and soot in South St. Louis, received yesterday by Mayor Dickmann from the Jefferson-Gravois Business Association, was turned over to Director of Public Safety George W. Chadsey with instructions to investigate the situation.

The letter, drafted after a special meeting to consider the smoke nuisance held Tuesday night, was signed by A. A. Koettler, secretary of the association. No opinion was expressed as to what plan was responsible.

Chadsey said he had received a petition signed by 160 South St. Louis residents complaining of smoke and fly ash from the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. He said that it had not been determined whether the brewery was responsible, but that its officials were installing machinery costing \$25,000 with the expectation that combustion would be improved in about two weeks.

Jesse Best, chief operating engineer for the brewery, told a Post-Dispatch reporter that samples of ash which housewives had sent to Chadsey's office with their protest did not match specimens from the company's stacks.

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BIDS ON NEW HOSPITAL BELOW CITY ESTIMATE

P W A to Pay 30 Pct. of Cost of Building \$919,300 Psychopathic Institute.

Bids for construction of the new Malcolm A. Bliss Psychopathic Institute, to be erected on the block north of City Hospital, totaled \$919,355, or \$15,645 below the city estimate.

The bids were opened yesterday by the Board of Public Service, which is expected to let the contracts within the next ten days if it obtains the approval of the P. W. A. which is to furnish 30 per cent of the money. The rest of the cost will be provided by bond issue funds.

The low bidder for putting up the five-story brick building was the J. E. Millstone Construction Co., with an offer of \$647,189. The city estimate was \$662,834. A bid of \$25,475 by S. C. Sachs for electrical installation, as compared with the city estimate of \$65,000, caused reporters to request an explanation from W. C. E. Becker, chief city engineer for bridges and buildings. Becker's reply was that the city made "a bad estimate."

Other low bidders were J. A. McBride Mechanical Equipment Co., \$109,800 for heating installation; E. J. Fischer, \$93,641 for plumbing; and Shepard Elevator Co., \$43,250 for elevators. The city estimates were \$110,000 for heating, \$85,000 for plumbing and \$40,000 for elevators.

The institute, to be ready about March, 1939, will be primarily for the study of new insane and borderline cases in the hope that fewer patients will be committed to the City Sanitarium.

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97 INDICTMENTS MADE BY U. S. GRAND JURY OF MURDER IN 1927

Two Missouri Postmasters, at Fisk and Gang, Accused of Embezzlement.

Among the 97 indictments returned by the March term Federal grand jury in its final report to United States District Judge John Caskie Collet yesterday are two charging Missouri postmasters with embezzlement of postal funds.

They are Kelly M. Sumpter, postmaster at Fisk, Butler County, charged with taking \$573 last July 10, and Cora Ferguson, postmaster at Gang, Shannon County, accused in three counts of having taken a total of \$188.

Four operators of a print shop in St. Louis are charged with violation of the copyright laws in the publication and distribution of song sheets containing popular songs.

They are Sam and Barney Moss, brothers, John Daleo and Arthur Mahler.

William B. Cope, guardian for Linn Pickett, a veteran, by appointment of the St. Louis County Probate Court, is charged with violation of his trust as guardian by appropriating for his own use \$4022 of the veteran's money.

Forty-one other indictments charge more than 100 individuals with violation of the internal revenue laws, in the manufacture, sale, or possession of liquor on which the Federal tax has not been paid; six charge violation of the Harrison anti-narcotic act; four theft from interstate shipments; 12 violation of the Dyer Act forbidding the interstate transportation of a stolen automobile; two violation of the Mann Act; six thefts from the mail; three forgeries of Government compensation checks, and two counterfeiting.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S DEFICIT LESS THAN THAT OF YEAR AGO

Figure of \$433,000,000 Is \$10,000,000 Under Total of Sept. 8, 1936.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Treasury ledgers disclosed today that the deficit has fallen below that of a year ago for the first time since this fiscal period began July 1.

Through Sept. 8, the deficit totaled \$433,000,000, or \$10,000,000 under that of the corresponding date last year. The \$433,000,000 deficit, however, was \$15,000,000 over that estimated by President Roosevelt for the entire fiscal year.

Treasury

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
DAILY
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PART THREE

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1937.

PAGES 1-6C

JAPANESE FIGHTING SNIPERS IN SHANGHAI STREETS



A detachment of marines firing from behind barricades.

—Wide World photo.

FAR FROM SUMMER HEAT



Enjoying a slide in the snow at an elevation of 7200 feet on Mount Ranier, Wash. In the group are Miss Anita Dietz (fourth from guide) and Mrs. Roy Sauerwein (third), both of Belleville, Ill.

HE SWALLOWED A WRIST WATCH



Charles Butts, three years old, with his mother, Mrs. W. E. Butts, of Washington, D. C. He proudly displays an X-ray showing the wrist watch he swallowed a week ago. It was safely removed.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

WELL, I'LL TELL YOU—By BOB BURNS

IT LOOKS like no matter how hard you try to perfect anything, there's always a catch in it. Life is pretty much like a see-saw. When one end goes up, the other end is bound to come down. I had an uncle who was always complainin' about his potato crop. Year after year he would find that his potatoes would be nice and big in some parts of the field and runty in others. Finally one day a government potato expert came through that part

of the country and he showed my uncle just what to do to his field to make the potatoes all come out even. That fall, the expert came back through that part of the country and he called on my uncle and says, "Well, how did your potatoes come out? Didn't they all turn out good?" and my uncle says, "Yes, that's just the trouble—they were all good—I ain't got no bad ones for the pigs!"

(Copyright, 1937.)



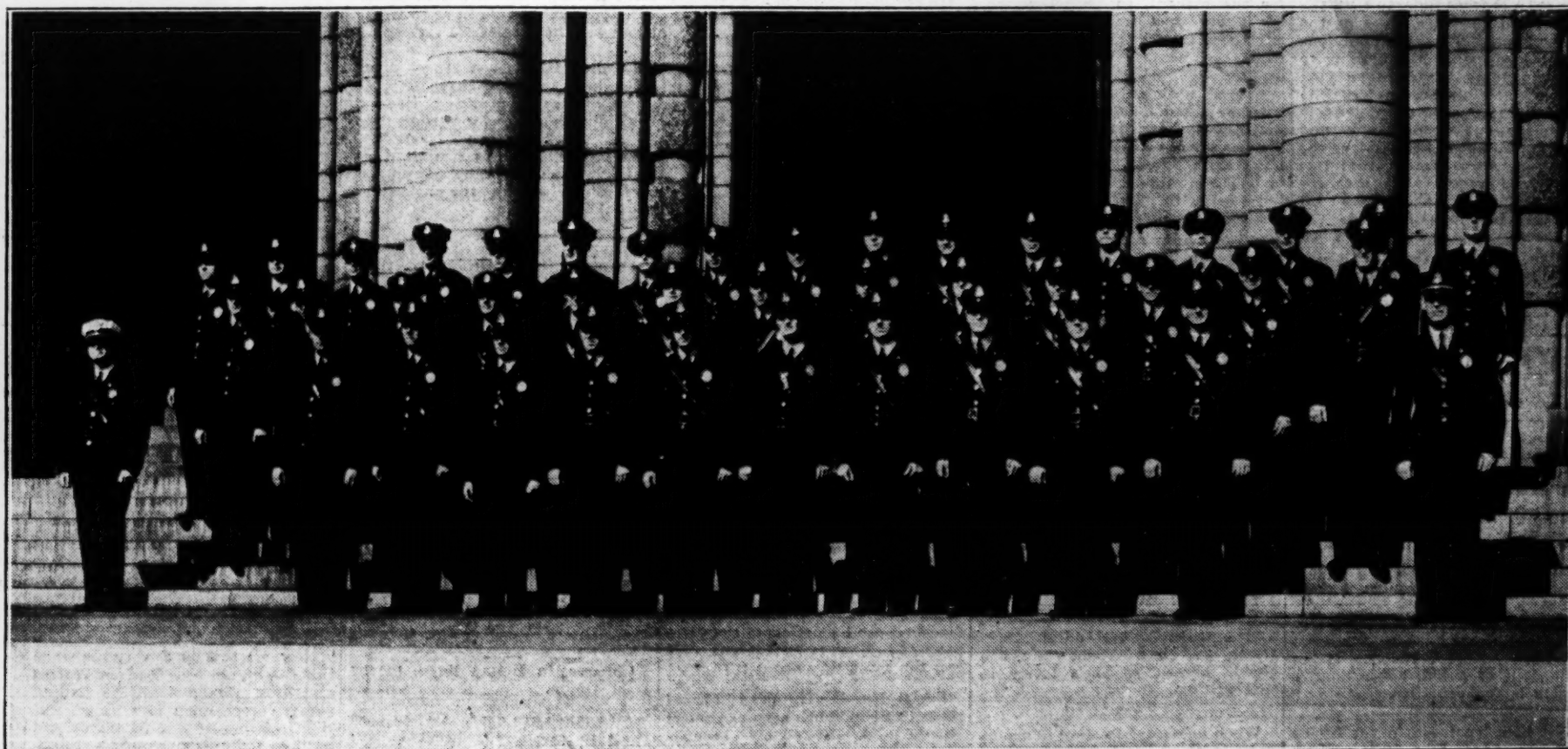
THE RUINS OF WAR IN NORTH CHINA



Wrecked building in the prosperous North China port of Tientsin after it had been struck by a Japanese air bomb.

—Wide World photo.

POLICE SCHOOL GRADUATES ON STEPS OF CITY HALL



BARON SUES MEDICINE HEIRESS



Baron Arturo Berlingieri said today in Los Angeles that he was baffled by the actions of his bride, the former Merry Fahney, heiress to patent medicine millions. She sued for divorce yesterday in Chicago and now he has countered by asking for an annulment and \$100,000 damages. This picture was made after their marriage six weeks ago.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

GERMAN FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH NEW TYPE GAS MASKS



Family at Spandau, Germany, receiving instructions from an army expert in the fitting of gas masks. Thousands of families in the populous areas are being supplied with these new type masks for use in the event of war emergency.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

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ES-2, \$25, \$39,
many other bar-
household goods.
E. 5201 Delmar.
modern, \$39.75
weeklies.
standard size:
ak; corner china
refrigerator; Quik-
Remington, Clay-
-Like new.
etric icebox, gas
sacrifice. MU.
from sets; rug;
sial storage box
new. Langman-
ood shape; from
many other bar-
household goods.
E. 5201 Delmar.
ep - \$29
n. Including
icebox, Venetian
blow.
nt, and other
n. Apt. 312.
ental de- \$19.75
y ween.
n. Open Nite.
kinds, all cleaned
g Lindell. Open
riday 9 p. m.
12; slightly used;
ong. Rug, \$2.95
Easton.
n. \$7.95
en Nite.
900," \$7; Apex,
\$10; dryer type,
n porcelain tub
vite.
-ABC, Thor, \$15
grand.
NTRATION.
IGERATORS
n, Grunow, Cros-
wood.
n, Westinghouse,
Grunow, Cold-
Clear samples;
3321 N. Grand.
S WANTED
FRANKLIN
8277
ash for Your
Rangers, Heating
es, Circulators,
or small lots;
168.
all kinds, large
nally; best cash
E. 0135.

LE
ED
SALE
For Sale
n. 7 weeks old;
0 Ohio, East St.
ANIEL PUPP-
e beauties, from
n Saturday or
7 Cabanne.
ination, beauti-
watch dogs,
niten.
R CYCLES
26 and 28 inch,
only 4 months
orge Cycle Co.
n 7614.
nly, practically
idge. FO. 6207.
S FOR SALE
ivers, Quarter-
n Grand Tower,
hristine Building.
25 h.p. Johnson,
\$200 value for
orth of Eads
ram. Call East
n.

ERIAL
Supply Co.,
elde. JE. 4738
7444", \$4.81;
dge. CO. 0370.
Supply Co.,
dean. GA. 6635

ANTED
h or without
40 Co. 2742
ake 3 1/2-in. or
r SALE
ery
re acre and up.
ent Ad
spatch
-1-1-1

CLOTHING WANTED
WE BUY SELL MEN'S CLOTHING
Tails, Shirts, Suits, Ties, etc.
RICH. 903 Market. Auto Call. CH. 8324.
HIGH CASH Prices for Men's Suits,
Clothing. CA. 6286. Auto call.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES
For Sale
DESKS, OFFICE FIXTURES
Bought—Sold—Priced Right. GA. 8824.
HOLSTEIN FIXTURES, 1001-03-05 N. 6th
FIXTURES for any business new and
used. BENSINGER'S, 1007-09 Market.
MEAT DISPLAY CASE—A1. Frigidian
Tales, Wolf, Type #1 \$85. 919 Chestnut.
SAM RICKENSOHL, 827 N. 8th St.
CASH for store, stock or fixtures, any
amount. Lasky, 8609 Clemens. PA. 0433

Beer Equipment
BAR FIXTURES—New, used; other equip-
ment. A. Wolf, 1028 Market.
CHAIRS, tables, etc., wholesale; rental.
NATIONAL CHAIR, 301 S. 1st. CE. 0160.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS
SCHAFF IRON Wtd.—Top prices paid. E.
public, 117 Palm. CE. 0168.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE
ANYTHING in used pipe and iron. 126
Tales, Wolf, Type #1 \$85. 919 Chestnut.
STENOTYPE and books; bargain. 124
Adams, Kirkwood. Kirkwood 2218.

WE SELL Eagle white lead
Mechanics' Paint, 715 Franklin av.

OIL BURNERS
USED OIL BURNERS—All makes. \$10
each. Thomas J. Fleming Co., Alto. 11

SEEDS, PLANTS AND TREES
MADONNA LILY BULBS
Clayton, 30 W.

TYPEWRITERS
UNDERWOOD and Royal typewriters,
\$100 models \$23.75; five repair, five
trial; rentals, 3 months \$5. St. Louis
T. W. Co., 718 Pine. MA. 1162.

RENTS—3 months, \$41. Repair, 1000
Whittington, Inc., 203 N. 10th. GA. 186.

RENTALS—3 months, \$4. National, 60
Pine, GA. 2242. 1525 Olive. GA. 2344.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Wanted
CASH for old gold, broken jewelry, pearls,
diamonds, Miller, 718 Pine.

USED
AUTOMOBILES
'37 Ford sedan ————— \$485.185
'36 DeSoto coupe ————— 485.185
'36 Ford sedan ————— 285.18
'35 Packard 120 sedan ————— 585.150
'34 Buick sedan ————— 385.60
'34 Lincoln cabriolet ————— 395.60
ELINE AUTO, 2213 S. GRAND.

Wanted
CASH—CASH
For late cars. Don't sell until you
see me. Bring title for cash sale.
KENNY, 4821 EASTON.
ALL AUTOS bought, cash; no need them
2213 S. Grand. Prospect 8922.
ALL AUTOS bought; see us first. Frank-
lin 8207, 3907 Easton.
CARS Wtd.—Bring title, get cash. O.
Motor, 3700 S. Kingshighway, FL. 6580.

For Hire
TRUCKS—For rent without drivers; stake
or panel bodies; low rates. GA. 3131.

Cabriolets For Sale
FORD—V-8, '33 cabriolet; A-1; reason-
able; private. PA. 4289M, morning.

PONTIAC—1935 convertible coupe;
new paint; good motor and tires.
Also 1935 regular coupe.
ILCOCKSON Motors, 3900 W. Pine.

Coaches For Sale
W CHEVROLET—1936 master coach;
shows no sign of use; bargain.
ILCOCKSON Motors, 3900 W. Pine.
CHEVROLET—Coaches; '29, \$55; '30, \$60;
'31, \$145. Terms. 3907 Easton.
CHEVROLET—Coach, 1937; '31 is '36;
perfect condition; \$145 up. 2819 Gravoie.
FORD—Coaches, '28, \$42; '29, \$55; '30,
\$60; '31, \$125. Terms. 3907 Easton.
FORD—'37 tudor; '80"; \$180 off; 3
months old; perfect; private; no trade
3819 Gravoie. 1-4864.
FORD—1937 tudor, must be sold or trade
for small car. JE. 1476. Blessing, 3704
Pine.
FORD—Coach; 1933; \$160; '35, \$285; '34,
\$395. Terms. 3907 Easton.
FORD—'34 tudor; \$235. Myers, 4301 N.
Grand.
FORD—Coach; '29, \$60; '31, \$125. Term.
Trade. 3907 Easton.
PLYMOUTH—Coach; 1937; like new;
\$495; 1936 Ford, \$390. 3907 Easton.
TERRAPLANE—'37 de luxe coach; slight-
ly used at a reduction.
STEINER AUTO, 2626 DELMAR.

Coupees For Sale
BUICK—Coupe, 1935; 465; like new; re-
do; \$495; terms, trade; 2819 Gravoie.
CHEVROLET—Coupe; master; slightly
damaged; \$165 if bought today. 3907
Easton.
CHEVROLET—Coupe; 1930; wire wheels;
\$60; also Chrysler; terms. 3907 East-
on.

FORD—1936 coupe; what a buy
for someone in a perfect car.
ILCOCKSON Motors, 3900 W. Pine.
FORD—Coupe 1932; V-8; perfect; \$135;
'31 De Soto, \$125. 3907 Easton.

Roadsters For Sale
CHRYSLER—Roadster, '29; 75; reman-
ufactured; excellent condition; today, \$95. 2819
Gravoie.
FORD—Roadster, 1931, de luxe; reman-
ufactured; perfect; air wheels; today, \$135; terms.
2819 Gravoie.

Sedans For Sale
W BUICK—1935 sedan; trunk; like
new; shows no sign of wear.
ILCOCKSON Motors, 3900 W. Pine.
BUICK—Sedan, 1936; 411; de luxe; trunk;
radio, heater; like new; \$205; trade,
terms. 2819 Gravoie.
BUICK—'30; 8-cylinder; privately owned;
\$125. RI. 6642. 4221 S. Compton.
W DODGE—1935 touring sedan; what
a buy for someone; also 35 coach.
ILCOCKSON Motors, 3900 W. Pine.
NASH—Sedan, 1936; 400; de luxe; trunk;
damage \$70; \$275; terms, trade. 2819
Gravoie.
OLDS—Sedan, 1937; full de luxe; trunk;
radio, heater; 4000 miles; asbestos
trade, terms. 2819 Gravoie.
PLYMOUTH—Sedan, '37; full de luxe;
trunk; 300 miles; save; trade, terms.
2819 Gravoie.
PONTIAC—S-1936; trunk; heater, clock,
radio; \$600. 9532 Lockland, R.

1934 TERRAPLANE
6-cyl Sedan; nice, clean ————— \$375
International Harvester Co.
4010 W. Pine
TERRAPLANE—'37, 4-door sedan, drive
2300 miles, guaranteed same as new.
STEINER AUTO, 3138 LOCUST.

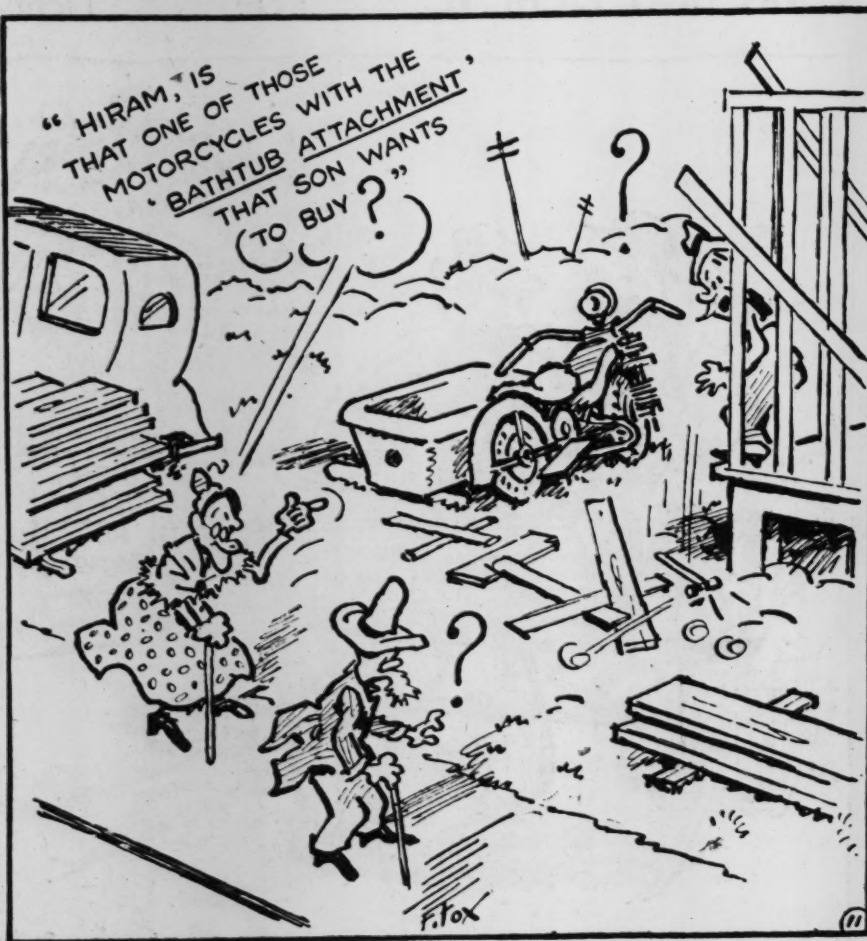
USED TRUCKS FOR SALE
1936 FORD
1/2-ton Pickup; only 18,000 miles; ————— \$425
very fine condition.
International Harvester Co.
4010 W. Pine
INTERNATIONAL—'34, 6-cyl; 2-ton;
metal body. Cooper, 1613 Menard.

SMALL LOAN COMPANIES
MONEY TO LOAN—Clothing, jewelry, re-
do or anything. 4111 Finney.

FOR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE
SEE PART 3, PAGE 5.

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Popeye—By Segar

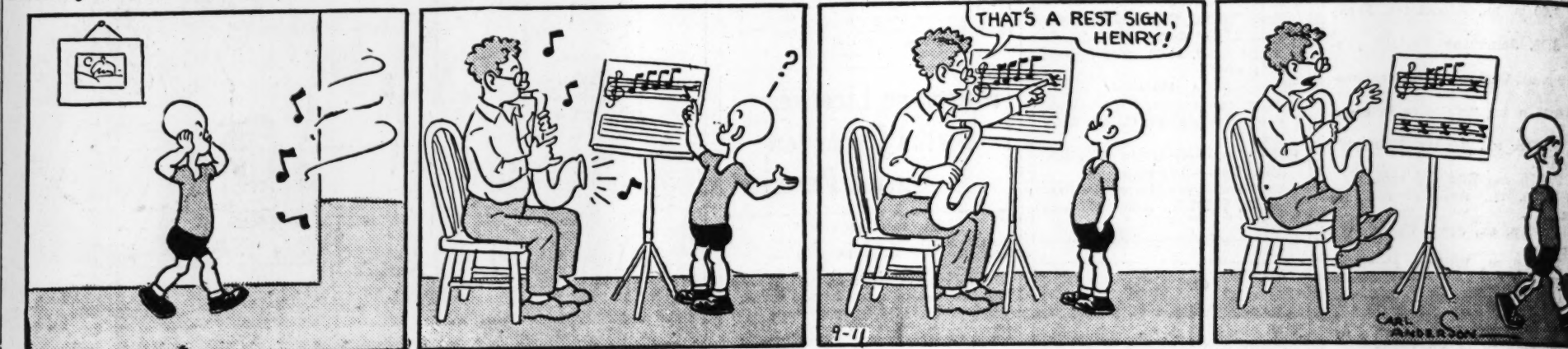
Going—

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Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

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Big Chief Wahoo—By Saunders and Woggon